

what ought properly to be charged to operation account, and thereby inflating the value of the equipment for which the city would have to pay when it took over the road at the end of the seventy-five year lease. Counsel for the Inter-Met on Wednesday contended that the city would pay for nothing but the tangible equipment owned by the company, and that even this property would be paid for only at an appraisal made under the supervision of the Supreme Court.

At the opening of yesterday's session Mr. Ivins told the commission that as the contract provided that the city should purchase "at a fair valuation" the entire equipment of the company including power houses, rolling stock, tools, appliances and all real estate of which such an equipment was a part, the presumption was that the expenditure for the equipment which had been placed under the head of the equipment and which had no right there would have to be taken into consideration when the appraisal was made.

One new point made by Mr. Ivins yesterday in connection with the making up of the construction account was that legal charges which apparently had nothing to do with the subway and which amounted to \$23,444 had been added to the cost as it appears on the books of the company of the equipment of the subway.

The greater part of yesterday's session was given over to inquiring into the operation of the subway. Chairman Wilcox and Mr. Ivins were anxious to ascertain from Mr. Bryan if the use of a side door in the subway would not be an advantage and tend to more rapidly the movement of trains. Mr. Bryan contended that the traffic conditions in this city and the curved platforms at the express stations the subway would not permit of the use of the side door cars with safety.

"Take the case of the Illinois car," said Mr. Bryan. "On the Illinois Central when a train pulls into the station they take everybody that is on the platform, the man can see everybody inside and close the train. He does not have to get out of the car as we have in New York, running down the stairs three steps at a time, who rush up and put their foot in to keep them from closing the door. We have men who have been hurt by their arms broken and men who have been struck trying to keep persons from hurting themselves. That is what we have to take into consideration."

Commissioner Wilcox asked if this difficulty could not be overcome by having the side door cars such as are used in Boston, with a platform and a door at the end of the doors. Mr. Bryan replied that to use the side door cars it would be necessary to have a moving sort of shelf to fill in between the car and the platform caused by the acute curves in most of the subway stations.

"That is, the platform must be drawn in under the station platform," Mr. Bryan said, "before the train can go, and while the car at the side door is giving the signal to draw back the platform must be in the danger in that some one might attempt to board that train. Standing on that moving floor he might be pushed off by the crowds of such surge as would be on the platform. Second street and Brooklyn Bridge. Fourteenth street is one of the places where we would have to put it, and South Ferry, and that has been a very serious matter. We feel so strongly about it, I mean we men who have been operating these roads in New York, that we would fear to take an order from the city to do it. We would not do it under the instructions of anybody unless it was an order. I consider it absolutely dangerous to do it."

Mr. Bryan then went on to say that the service of the subway could be varied increased if the platform were lengthened so as to allow of the running of trains with more cars than at present. He said that the company could improve its service if it could build the terminals it had planned for at Dyckman street, in the Bronx, on land which the company had paid for out of its own pocket but had been prevented building upon because of the opposition of the local authorities.

"Suppose," said Mr. Ivins, starting a formidable hypothetical question, "you had the local stations extended to 400 feet; suppose you had cars that could take 100 passengers so altered as to give you additional station room; suppose you were to so arrange that during the rush hours there could be no more cars than could be run in operation on the line, and suppose that you were to put in operation all the new cars which you are now constructing and hope to have in operation by the end of the next year, how much would those matters as a whole in your judgment increase your facility for the carrying of passengers in the present subway system?"

Mr. Bryan replied that he had spoken of and always assuming also that you had the station for the handling of your cars that you speak of as a terminal at Dyckman street."

"I think," said Mr. Bryan, "it would increase the present capacity of the subway nearly one hundred million passengers per annum."

"That would be how much in terms of percentage?"

"It would be close to 75 per cent.," answered Mr. Bryan.

METROPOLITAN FIGHT.

Minority Stockholders Enrage Counsel to Resist Dividend Reduction.

The minority stockholders of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company have engaged counsel to defend their rights in the event that the New York City Railway Company, which leases the Metropolitan, should pass entirely or reduce the 7 per cent. dividend which is commonly supposed to have been agreed upon in the Metropolitan contract. George S. Graham, a lawyer of 42 Broadway, has been retained as counsel.

It was hinted yesterday that the agreement between the New York City Railway and the Metropolitan was not on the basis of a hard and fast guarantee of 7 per cent. on the stock, and that the rate could be reduced without abrogating the lease, and that in view of the fact that the Metropolitan was not earning anything like 2 per cent. on its investment in the Interborough-Metropolitan system this would be more than likely to happen.

To prevent this the minority stockholders got together.

SHOTS WIFE KILLS HERSELF.

Serge Delaney of Sixty-ninth Regiment Had Been Drinking for Some Time.

Bernard Delaney, First Sergeant of Company H, Sixty-ninth Regiment and assistant janitor of the armory, shot his wife in their apartment at 230 East Fifty-sixth street early this morning and then killed himself. The bullet entered Mrs. Delaney's right eye, and she died in Flower Hospital and the doctors think she will recover.

Delaney told the doctors that her husband had been drinking heavily for a week and that she had upbraided him. She said they had been in bed about an hour, with their four-year-old daughter lying between them, when Delaney got up and went into the front room. He returned a few seconds later and sitting down on the edge of the bed fired the first shot, killing her.

Then he turned the revolver on himself, shooting himself through the head. Col. Duffy of the regiment, who had taken an interest in Delaney for a good many years, was notified.

T. F. WALSH PROTECTS DOVES.

Attempts to Sportsmen Not to Kill Pigeons on His Colorado Estate.

DENVER, Aug. 22.—Thomas F. Walsh, owner of Wolhurst, near Denver, publishes the following in all the Denver papers:

"We request our sportsmen friends not to shoot doves or any other birds on Wolhurst estate. They bring up their young on the grounds proper. They are almost domestic in their tameness, and are very near and dear friends of ours. No appeal to every local sportsman to spare them."

—THOMAS F. WALSH.

From in Western Canada.

TOPONTO, Aug. 22.—Reports are current here of frost in the Northwest during the last few days. The freezing point was reached last night in Alberta, but crops are said to be looking well and the indications are for a warm weather.

At the front reports, reaching 30, as a result of the frost reports.

The minutes saved through using

VENUS PENCILS

grow to golden hours in the course of a day.

17 Degrees
6B to 9H
Softest to hardest.

One for every purpose.

AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL CO.
NEW YORK

Venus Pencils are the Best.

WURTEMBERG PUTS HIM OUT

ENGLISH SOCIALIST ORDERED TO QUIT THE KINGDOM.

Male Shunning Remarks About the Hague Conference and Refused to Retract—Said the Hague Meeting Was a "Thieves' Supper"—He is Now a Hero.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

STUTTGART, Aug. 22.—The police this evening ordered a British delegate to the International Socialist Congress named Quetch to leave Wurtemberg within ten hours. At yesterday's meeting of the congress Quetch referred to the peace conference at The Hague as a "thieves' supper," at which the Governments were arranging how to carry on murder and exploitation all over the world as cheaply as possible.

This elicited laughter and cheers from the delegates, but when the Government of Wurtemberg, in which State Stuttgart is, heard of Mr. Quetch's slur on the conference it did not take a humorous view of it, but sent word to the congress that "unless the expression 'thieves' supper' was withdrawn and Quetch apologized he would be expelled from Wurtemberg."

At to-day's session of the congress Quetch refused to apologize, saying that his words had been mistranslated by the translator who had put them into French. He said he had not called the delegates at The Hague murderers and thieves. He had spoken only of a thieves' supper, which he said was a common expression with English Socialists in describing a meeting of representatives of capitalistic interests. He was not responsible for the mistranslation of his words and stuck to what he had said. He had nothing to withdraw.

The president announced that the explanation closed the incident so far as the congress was concerned.

The document ordering Quetch's expulsion said that his explanation of the objectionable remark was not satisfactory. Quetch decided to comply with the order without resistance, so as not to bring the conference in conflict with the authorities. If he defied the order he would be expelled forcibly, and if he afterward returned he would be liable to six weeks imprisonment.

The British delegation had invited their comrades to a social gathering this evening, and this occasion was seized upon to give an ovation to Quetch, who was the hero of the moment. Herr Bebel, the well known German Socialist, expressed regret to the British delegates for the expulsion of Quetch, saying that although the incident was unprecedented in Wurtemberg, similar occurrences were only too frequent in Germany. He hoped that some day they would all meet in a free Germany.

Quetch is editor of Justice, an English Socialist journal.

WON'T CALL OUT THE TROOPS.

Acting Prime Minister of Australia Goes to Court on Tariff Dispute.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aug. 22.—Sir William Lyne, acting Prime Minister of the Commonwealth of Australia, has ignored the advice of radicals that he call out the Federal troops and overcome the New South Wales police in upholding the customs authorities against the government of the latter colony which, as told in yesterday's despatches to THE SUN, has defied the Federal Government in a tariff dispute.

Sir William has applied to the High Court to enjoin Premier Carruthers of New South Wales from interfering with the Commonwealth's decision regarding the duty on the importation of wire netting, which caused the dispute.

Yacht Athens Ashore on Cape Blanco.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—A despatch to Lloyd from Corfu says that the American steam yacht Athens, owned by Charles Gibson of Boston, now under charter, went ashore yesterday on Cape Blanco, at the southern extremity of the island, and is held and fast.

The Athens, on May 26, was in collision with the Italian steamship Re d'Italia at Naples and was considerably damaged.

MOORS CHARGED UNDAUNTED

WONDERFUL BRAVERY IN THE ATTACK ON THE FRENCH.

Led by a Kaid in Red They Dashed in a Bold Mass Trenches, Hat of Fire Within 400 Yards of the French Trenches—Leader the Last to Turn Back.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

CASABLANCA, Aug. 22.—The features of yesterday's attack were the reckless courage of the Moors and the comparative inefficiency of the French fire. Once during the fight a great horde of Arab horsemen, headed by a Kaid dressed entirely in red, galloped against the French position on open country in close formation, ignoring all modern laws of attack.

They formed a solid target for the guns at a range of only 1,500 yards. Every gun on the warships and ashore opened fire on them, and in a moment the cavalry were riding amid a torrent of bursting shells and shrapnel. The ground around them seemed itself to be bursting and throwing up missiles, but the phalanx came on. Some of the shells fell short, others went wide, while still others went too far over their heads.

At last a big shell from the cruiser Gloire landed in the middle of the Arabs. It was the first telling shot. Many riders and horses fell. Some rose again and remounted and other staggered away wounded. Many lay dead. Nevertheless the rest charged on. It seemed as if nothing could daunt them.

They at length came into a range at which the French infantry joined in pouring into them volleys after volleys from their rifles and mitrailleuses, but notwithstanding this the Moors came within 400 yards of the French trenches before they wavered.

Further effort was beyond their power. Their horses were spent, and many of them were ridden to death.

The Moors had ridden nearly two miles under conditions that were supposed to be impossible against modern weapons. They turned and rode back to the others up the hill on their flank amid an unceasing hail of shrapnel and rifle bullets.

Their leader, the Red Kaid, as the French name him, alone did not turn. Seated upon a fine horse, he fired calmly at the French infantry, whose bullets fell in thousands around him while shells and shrapnel burst over his head and around him, tearing up the ground but not harming him. At length he turned and rode slowly for cover amid the admiring cheers of his comrades.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—A message from Casablanca says that the strategic situation is completely in the hands of the Moors, who have complete cover and deliver attacks at unexpected places. The great guns of the warships no longer frighten the Moors. Their marksmen creep close to the crowded camp, fire a shot and then flee. Their horsemen appear boldly on the skyline of the hills, draw the fire of the French artillery and vanish, to reappear at another place a few hundred yards away.

It is reported that the rebellious tribes around Casablanca have received letters from Mulai Hafed, who was recently proclaimed Sultan at Marrakech, promising his early arrival among them. He advises them in the meantime to refrain from attacking the Europeans.

PARIS, Aug. 22.—Official telegrams from Casablanca confirm previous reports of the fighting yesterday. Both the land and the naval artillery inflicted heavy losses on the Moors.

At 2 o'clock to-day Gen. Druce's forces were in possession of the hills about three kilometers (three miles) from the city and were bombarding the enemy.

ALL COLONIZATION DENOUNCED.

Socialist Congress Votes Opposition to Such Practice—Woman Suffrage Approved.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

STUTTGART, Aug. 22.—After more long winded speeches and much hubbub the International Socialist Congress voted to-day on the colonial question. The resolution formulated by the minority of the drafting committee, practically denouncing all colonization, was carried by a vote of 127 to 108. The result was greeted with tremendous applause. Herr Ledebour, the principal opponent of the majority resolution, got a special ovation. The American delegation voted for the minority resolution.

Mr. Simons of Chicago supported the extreme resolution. Colonization, he said, meant domination by capitalism; in other words, exploitation, torture and murder. There could not be such a thing as Socialist colonization. The phrase was contradictory. Its acceptance would be the adoption of Rooseveltism, as in the Philippines.

Mr. Simons admitted that there was much good in the American colonial policy, as was shown by the fact that while the United States sent soldiers to the Philippines it also sent schoolmasters.

The question of woman suffrage occupied much of the afternoon session. A motion was submitted declaring that it was the duty of the Socialist to support woman suffrage.

RAISULI ROUTS HIS FOES.

Kills Thirty Men of the Sultan's Forces and Captures the Rest to Fight.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—A despatch to the Daily Mail from Alcazar says that Raisuli has routed the Sultan's army under El Marani, after the latter's temporary small success, killing thirty men and chasing the others for some distance. The Sultan's troops have left the Kmasse country.

More hill tribes have now joined Raisuli, whose position is strengthened by El Marani's defeat and the events at Casablanca. There is no news of Kaid Sir Harry Macdonald, commander of the Sultan's bodyguard, who was captured by Raisuli.

JEROME'S LEUTH IMPERTINENT

Magistrate Butts Makes Him Make the Proper Kind of an Affidavit.

Magistrate Butts yesterday told Detective Edward Reardon of the District Attorney's office that his remarks and actions were regarded by the Court as impertinent. Then he had Reardon detained for nearly an hour and a half before deciding not to draw up a charge of contempt against him.

The Magistrate had told the detective that he wouldn't release a girl who was arraigned in court for Reardon. Reardon told the Magistrate that he had the highest regard for the Court, and that was taken for an apology. After that Reardon made an affidavit that satisfied Magistrate Butts and his prisoner was discharged.

Surplus Funds

A depository for surplus funds awaiting investment. Inquire

The EQUITABLE TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK

Fifteen Nassau Street

Capital, \$ 3,000,000

Surplus, 10,000,000

Interest allowed on daily balances subject to check.

Trusts in Carrying to the Retailers and Wholesale Butchers Quit.

500 EMPLOYED BY WHOLESALE BUTCHERS QUIT.

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